GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:129
ANSWERED ON:24.11.2014
PACE OF CYBER CRIME RATE
Birla Shri Om

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on pace of cyber crime rate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any strategy to control Cyber crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be formulated?

Answer

MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes Annual Report `Crime in India` on various types of crimes reported in India including cyber crimes reported under Information Technology (IT) Act and related sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC). The latest edition of publication pertains to the year 2013. The report provides pace of Cyber Crime rate in the country. As per the report of NCRB, incidence of cyber crimes under IT Act 2000 and related Sections of IPC has increased by 63.7% in 2013 as compared to 2012 (from 3,477 cases in 2012 to 5,693 cases in 2013). Major Cyber crimes reported include Loss/damage to computer resource and obscene publication/transmission in electronic form, cyber forgery and cyber frauds. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, State/Union Territory wise cases registered and persons arrested under IT Act and cyber crime related sections of IPC during 2011-2013 are enclosed at Annexure.

(c) and (d): The Government has taken a series of technical, administrative, and legal steps to address Cyber Crimes effectively. The steps include:

i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code 1860 have adequate provisions to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine / penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime.

ii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.

iii) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

iv) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

v) More than 26000 Police Officers and 600 judicial officers have so far been trained in the Training Labs established by the Government.

vi) Action also has been initiated to set up two National Centres of Excellence in the area of Investigation of Cyber Crimes and Digital Evidence.

vii) Cyber forensics tools for collection, analysis, presentation of the digital evidence have been developed and are being used by Law Enforcement Agencies.

viii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.

ix) Steps have been taken to monitor and prevent financial frauds through phishing attacks, Credit / Debit card frauds, money laundering schemes etc.

x) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.